Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLES-BIRD HENTLEMENTS.

OBSTRUCTION OF CONTINUENCE HATS Of the fall strine will be ready for examination and sain on Fainay. Sept 1. The strange of the fall becarried to maintain for the merchandless of rules retablishment the high rank of superjurity and relative chespoons which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of Chenchemen of Saxto.

Biad, No. 49 Nassquet, near Mulden lane.

LEARY'S NEW QUALITY AND PRICE.—For your we have been sell-tired to make and sill in addition to our best) a Suck Har at a less cost tian our standard price. We this day comply, and offer in new styles at additional flat, of lower grade and disminished rate, that will command itself to communist, and meet the approval of young scattering to communist, and meet the approval of young scattering weaters of the metropolis.

LARY & O. HALLER,

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their cua-rs and the public to the Fatt Fastions for Gentle-t Hars and Cars.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY For September, 1854—This Day will have new and original styles for Gentlemes's Dress Hars.

Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Brosdway.

SCHOOL HAT FOR BOYS.—A large assortment just received, at GENIX'S, No. 214 Browlway, (opposite St. Paul's Church)

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EM-PORTUM -Fall Styles now ready of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's Hars and Cars The expects attention of Ladies is called to our large assortment of CHILDRA's Hars and Cars J. W. Kellogo, No 128 Canales.

F. DERBY & Co., No. 12 Park place, offer a

Grisi Schottisch" with a fine Likeness Madame Orisi, price 38 cents. The complete Opera of Lucrema Borgis, as performed at Castle Garden, arranged for the piano-forre, with Italian and Euglish words, price \$2. Also, the Operas (*Norma, Don Giovanni and Lucis di Lammermoor, just published and for sale by BERRY & GORDOS, 297 Broadway.

S79 BROADWAY.
GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PUR-GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCHARLE AT REDUCED PRICES—PETRERON & HUMPHER WILL
how all off their stock of Carrets, &c. at the lowest prices.
RIGH VELVEY CARPETS.
RIGH TATESTAY CARPETS.
RIGH BARDSELS.
RIGH BARDSELS.
RIGH BARDSELS.
ALEO, BROSSELS.
ALEO, BROSSELS.
ALEO, BROSSELS.
RIGH BARDSELS.
ALEO, BROSSELS.
RIGH BARDSELS.
ALEO, BROSSELS.
RIGHTS.
ALEO, BROSSELS.
RIGHTS.
RIGHTS.
ALEO, BROSSELS.
RIGHTS.
RIGH

BARRIORD'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

"WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE."

Mesers STEARNES & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Waterst., continue to make and self." WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE." and are the only persons sutherized (with
the exceptions of the New England States) to make and selfthe exceptions of the New England States) to make and selfthe exceptions of the New England States) to make and selfthe exceptions of the New England States) to make and selfthe exceptions of the New England States) to make and selffemilieses. Stellens a Marvin, New York:

Gentlemes In the great fire which occurred here on the Stalinat, our Store was completely consumed. The flames from
the drug sfore opposite came upon us so rapidly that we had
lartly time to lock up our books and make our escape through
the back door. Our Safe was one of your "Rich & Co's SalAMADER SAFER," (Wilder's Patent), and aith ough the fire was
one of the hottest there being large quentity of injuors, oil
and other inerchandles stowed in the building, yet the books
and papers came out uninjured, except the binding was started
slightly.

We are perfectly antistied that "your Safes are fire proof,"
ond we shall procure another of the same kind.

Yours, &c., E. M. Dalley & Co.

A large anoutment of the above Safes on hand, and Jones'
Impenetrable Would's Fair Lock. Depot as above.

GREAT Fire in Troy, N. Y.

A large seatment of the above Sales above.

A large seatment of the above Sales above.

COPPERT FIRE IN TROY, N. Y.

B. C. Hunning—Sir. One of your Bafes preserved my papers and restored them to me in good order having been exposed to an intense heat at the late great fire in this city on the posed to an intense heat at the late great fire in this city on the sales of the sales are season of the sales of

Yours, truly.

The tested asfe above mentioned has been placed in front of Mesus Right to Co's store, Troy, where it can be examined by those interested in the matter.

A large assortioned of the improved Right that Corner Blot., on hand nod made to order, at the old stand, (Green Blot.)

Ros. 150, 107 and 150 Water et., New York, S. C. Herrich.

"Tight times" and continued "pressure in the "Tight times" and continued "pressure in the money market" has reading Fox the Tailor, George P. Fox, the Rador Mane Chotters Deales, adjoining the Cry Hospitel Grounds No. 22 Broadway, to buy at private sale "for each and nothing else but cash," at a reduction of 20 to 50 per cent less than coat of impurtation, a lot of fine Chottes, Caramaneses, (this want's new goods) Sites Satras, Valuette, figured and plan Site. Philips and other Vastrace, verify on the cell sajing "that it is an ill wind that blows no body good." Hence there is no excuse for my customers to draw absoluty, or for greatlesson to be seen going into to the putiling, vir. disty, ont of the way streets, in quest of so-called largons."

department of the Barsar tone but superior Modistes are in ployed and as every eye trought out abrowd is transmitted. But mentioned the transmitted in the transmitted in the transmitted in the same of the transmitted in the transmitted in the same are of baring tight materials made up at the Bassar not only in the most estification with made up at the Bassar in the last incoming the transmitted and needlework but in the very newest mode that has obtained in the fashionable drives of the French need needle and the last in the fashionable drives of the French needle needle to the French needle needle the transmitted in the fashionable drives of the French needle needle needle the fashionable drives.

(France Barsar No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholes,

GRING AND MARIO.—The approbation of those usuations than Mario.—The approbation of those usuations Mosaic Medallon, Velvet Castern attract universal attention. Hiram Anonaton, No. 20 Benery, is selling the fichest Caspers 50 per cent. Ics than broadway priors, N. B.—50 500 yards beautiful lagrain Caspets et 2(5, 3), 4) and 5/Enormous steck of Oil Cloubs at help prior.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT .- Three Planos AND MELODEONS TO RENT.—Infections the autilities could hand sholian Planos, nearly equal to new, for sair at an extremely low price. An immense assortment or new Planos, from the most celebrated makers in the world constantly in ators. Every instrument warranted. A large discount made from factory prices for each. To suit some cast tourers, monthly payments will be taken.

Meaner Warrans, No. 303 Broadersy.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS .- Just received and for s at great begains, fine Cashmere long and squere Shawis, La-diev Plateting do. Cashmere do. Printed Thibet do. Mirat Cashmere do. E. H. Leadmearer, Inte Leadbeat & Lee, No 3/7 Broadway, cut. of Leonard at.

BANK OF WASHTENAW, BANK OF MILFORD,

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES .- No tice is hereby given to the public, that on the 2d last StLas G. Biragits red signed to the subscriber all his right to manufac-ture and sell. Wilden's Paryan, Salamander Sarts. The subscriber would therefore give notice to his friends and the public, that he is about to establish himself in the business.

B. G. Wilden, Patentee. BELLS! BELLS!!-MI NEELY'S CELEBRATED

CHURCH, PACTORY, STRAMBOAT, SCHOOL, SHIP, LOCOMOTICS, FLANTATION and other little, contractly on hand at the Works in West Troy, S. V. and also at the Agency, 116 Broadway, New York

New York

WINDOW SHADES CURTAIN GOODS AT

REOCEAD PRICES — KELTY & JACOSON, NO. 2003 Broadway
and 54 Reade at, have of the own manufacture and importation a large stock of Window Shares, Lares and Masili Cutains, Cornices, Damaaks, &c., which they are now offering at
axtended you prices.

SEWING MACHINES. —We will pay a liberal re-

SEWING MACHINES.—We will pay a liberal reward for correct information whereby we can preve that any
parson in the City of New York has be aght and is using an Excatactor Sawing Machine. The Agent of the Excelsion
Company has advertised that they are not men of straw; we
don't believe him. A Company which without owning a single
prest, can unblushingly pt are from four valid patents belonging to us and offer to guarantee purchasers, may well be usprecised if irresponsibility. We applie the poble distinctly that
no person shall be allowed to mean Excelsion Machine withcut paying as damages.

I. M. Singer & Co.
No. 373 Breadway.

SEVMOUR'S EXCELSION SEWING MACHINES, No. 543 Broadway, over Tuttle's Emposium of Notions, and the best midfow is the sew is Machine and to our notions '50 better than the old rogs heel rattletray down street in the window. That's as old notion, and a poor, allows notions. You'll be also of it, where you're the ingenious, quiet motions of the new notion, at No. 548 Broadway, up study Lieuward by Hower, for the needle and shuttle, all other improvements exclusively our our.

end shuttle, all other improvements exclusively our our e general seevery Machine in all respects. LANENS—LANENS,—Just received from auction Scarce of fine undersed Shirtles Liners, which we will offer This Monning as 5th cents per yard, worth 6th cents. Also, Raphins, Table Cioths, Table Damasis, Linen Sheetings, &c., equally chesp. E. H. LUADELITES, (late Leadbeater & Lice.) No. 347 Brondway, corner of Leunari-st.

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.-That mind and lody subditive complaint, ages and Fweet, is immediately arrested by this preparation. It reaches the seat of the discove, expels it and recruits the strength. From one to two bottles produce this result. Manufactured from the arginal recipe by Maxwell & Tromas, (successors to James S. Appinwall). No & William at.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 447 Broadway, near Proad of Invites attection to his stock of Curva and Glass-vane. Sets of Glass Cur to order and Kwanyen with Creek e Initial Pancy Goods, received from Auritan, at low

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S cele ated than Drn is by all acknowledged the best in the orld. Sold wholesale and retail, or applied in nine private come at W. A. Barcenzon's Heir Dye, Wig and Orns-ontol Wair Factors. No. 231 Broad way.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE DORS. was first brought before the public in 1853, a abready commands confidence and affection, and an unexa-pled drivand. Sole by Cutokevek & Co. No. 51 Barclay et

Iow . - The Keoran pas Union says that Decatur County, bitherto reported as giving Hall 190 majority for Congress, has really given him but 4, while Ringgold and Wayne, hitherto unbeard from have given him, the former 4 and the latter 6 only. Presuming this to be correct, Clarke (Whig) is new 324 aboud, with aix new counties to be beard from They can hardly beat him.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.— Mortgom ty, 2, George C. Simpson; Wayne, 1, E. W. Bottum, Schemensidy, P. H. Dederlek, Liv-ingston, 2, Orein D. Lelin.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Sent. 2.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

week contains the following:

I. EDITOKIALS: Gov. Wise; Out of Debt Out of Dan Danger, The State of Superior; Statues in England; Trade with Africa; Irrigation; The Capture of Sumarutid; The December Declined; The Oesd-Red System; Idio's and their Instruction; The Crops; The Crops and Speculations; &c.

[1] POUTEN. December 2.

Gross and Speculations; ac.

H. POETRY: Picture of a Modern Legislature; The
Recent of the Thebald. Hermit of the Thebaid.

III..IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE: Letter from the Sent of War-By Ont Own Eacht Sozouk-[W. M. Thackerst, Prom Punch.

Sent of War-By Out Own Bathi-Sozouk-[W. M. Thackersy.] From Punch.

IV...THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE: Arrival

V. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and most conspicuous form the latest and most im-portant events that have transpired in the City, United States Mexico, Havana, 1 urope, &c. VI. MR. SPARKS ON WASHINGTON'S LE

VII..THE STATE OF EUROPE-Letters from Our Own

VIII. THE SPANISH REVOLUTION-From Our Own IX .. ENGLAND: Prorogation of Parliament .- From The

X .. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Vermont; Icwa: New-York Democratic Re. ublican (Soft) State Con-

XI. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY AT CHICAGO: The Truth of the Douglas Meeting-Correspondence of Truth of the Douglas Meeting-Corres The N. Y. Tribune. XII. CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA

XIII. NEW FUBLICATIONS; A Journey to Central Africa, by Bayard Taylor. XIV. AN ADVENTURE IN ASSYRIA. No. 11—Corres-pondence of The N. Y. Tilbuse.

XV. NORTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC - Com-XVI. WHALERS.

XVII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS. XVIII. TELEGRAPH: The Latest News received by

Telegraph.

XIX.REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stoca Grain, Provision Cattle, and Horse Markets; very fully and specially reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 6; cents.

Summerarrios. One copy for one year, \$2; three copies \$3; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$12.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1854.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE wishing their Post-Office ad dress changed should in all cases give their present Post Office and specify which edition, whether Dally, Semi Weekly o Weekly; and club subscribers should give date of subscription This would frequently prevent delay.

TO COPRESPONDENTS

The 'Soft" State Convention yesterday adopted a milk-and water Nebraska Platform against the most strenous exertions of PRESTON KING ARI-JAH MANN, and all the eminent Barnburners not in office. The vote on the test question stood-Douglas, 233: Free Soil, 177. Some of the leading Barnburners thereupon withdrew from the Convention, which "ran emptyings" toward the

The ticket nominated is as follows:

...JASON CLARK of Jefferson. For State Prison Insp., W. R. ANDREWS of Livingston.

—If that isn't a sick ticket, we never saw one

Seymour declined; Lt. Gov. Church ditto; in short, the whele concern seemed to be in the last stages of a decline. We don't believe it will even "stand up to be knocked down." See report for interesting details.

The Massschusetts State Convention of the Free Soil Fusion Republican party met at Warcester yesterday, and nominated Henry Wilson of Natick for Governor, and Hon. Increase Samper (Dem.) of Great Barrington for Lieuterant Covernor.

The Africa brings nothing decisive in respect of the negotiations for peace about to be resumed by the Vierna Conference. There is, however, very little chance that Russia will accede to the terms proposed. The Austrian troops have entered Wallachia, while the Turks and allies are about to move for the expulsion of the Russians remaining in Moldavia; after which they propose to march open Odessa by land. The expedition to the Crimea was to sail on August 29. We have the details of the capture of Bomarsund, by which it appears that there was nothing like a regular siege, and that the Russians surreadered long before there was any military necessity for their so doing. It is expected that the fortress will be blown up since the allies cannot persuade Sweden to join them and occupy it. The French troops will embark, whether to return to France of to operate against some other point on the Baltic is doubtful. In Senin the Revolutionary party continue to control the Government, and the Conservatives are quitting the country. From other ports of Europe there is nothing of mement.

THE .. SOFT" SUICIDE.

The differences between the rival Democratic parties of this State, though they had other incitements and an earlier origin, came to a head on the subject of Slavery in the Territories. For six or eight years after the division among the leaders was marked, the disciples of Van Buren, Sam. Young. Silas Wright, A. C. Flagg, &c., had kept quietly along under the same organization and apparently on the same platform with the followers of Croswell, Bronson. Bouck, Beardsley, &c. It was not till after the introduction of the Provise of Freedom by David Wilmot, and the vote of the House thereon, that the quarrel descended from the leaders to the masses, and this upon the following resolve, submitted to the Democratic State Convention assembled at Syracuse Oct. 2, 1847;

cuse Oct. 2, 1847:

"Reselved, That while the Democracy of New York, represented in this Convention, will fait fully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they declare, since the crisis has arrived when that question must be met, their uncompromising hostility to the extension of Slavery into territory now free, by any action of the Government of the United States."

—What was "the crisis," which this resolve

declared "has arrived?" Not an attempt by the slaveholding interest to appropriate to itself territory already consecrated to Freedom by compact between the North and the South. No such outrage was even contemplated by any interest or party. But we had gone to war with Mexico, had beaten her, and were about to despoil her of territory; and it was well understood that the Scuthern States would claim the right to plant Slavery on a part if not all of that territory. Tais the Radical or Barnburner Democracy of our State were determined to resist; this was the cause of their moving and supporting the abovecited resolution; and when the Hunker majority laid it on the table, the Barnburger migority (nearly balf) seceded-bolted-cut stick-left the Hunkers to nominate their ticket and try to elect it. Of course it was horribly beaten; and nobody rejoiced more loudly or heartily over its disconfiture than those very Barnburners who new seem so anxious for "Union and Harmony" -on what platform!

Defeated at Syracuse, the Barnburners held at Herkimer, one week before the election, a State Convention of their ow n. passed the above resolve,

with many more like it, and adjourned to beat the Syracuse Hunker ticket-or let it be beaten. They declared that there was no regular Democratic State ticket in nomination, and that each Democrat was at liberty to vote as he pleased. Just see what wholesome doctrine they embodied in their resolutions:

"Resolved, That we believe in the dignity and the rights of Free Labor; that Free White Labor cannot thrive upon the same soil with Slave Labor; and that it would be neither right nor wise to devote sew territories to the Slave Labor of a part of the States to the exclusion of the Free Labor of all the States.

"Resolved, That, while we do not complain of the inequality of representation between the citizens of the Free and of the Slaveholding States, by reason of which the citizen of the Slaveholding South who has five slaves has a representation equivalent to four

which the character of the state of the state of the state of the five states, while the citizen of the Free North has but one, because such was the original compact of Union, yet the freemen of New-York will not consent to such an unequal division of their power with conquered Provinces. Resolved, That all experience has proved the wis

"Resolved, That all experience has proven the visdom of that provision of the ordinance originally
moved by Thomas defferson and adopted by the Congress of the confederation in 1787, which prohibited
Slavery in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and
that the Congress of the United States, being clothed
by the Constitution with power to make all needful
rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States, it becomes the duty of that
branch of the Government to adhere to the policy
pursued by the fathers of the Republic, and thus insure to all New Territories the progress in arts, impursued by the latters of the progress in arts, improvements and enterprise which has distinguished the North-Western States," &c., &c.

Next spring came the Baltimore Convention which nominated Gen. Case; and three or four Democratic (Barnburner) State Conventions, cul minating in the great Buffalo Convention which nominated Van Buren and Adams. John Cochran, S. J. Tilden, W. H. Ludlow, Peter Cagger, &c., were habitual attendants on and the two firstnamed were standing platform makers for those Conventions. Every individual platform asserted not merely the wrong and evil of Slavery-there was no dispute on that head-but the stern resolve of the New-York Democracy to resist the extension of Slavery and the duty of the General Government to preclude its introduction into the Territories by positive law. It was on that distinctive basis that they fought the fight of '48-fought, but anhappily did not win; else John Cochran would have been industriously drawing Free-Soil resolves to this day, and John Van Buren would have manifested no sort of objection or repugnance to watching negroes in Nebraska."

We will not retrace the downward path of their recreancy from that hour to the present. The story is humiliating as a record of human weakness and reckless pursuit of spoils: let it sink into oblivion.

At length there came a glorious opportunity for this party to reinstate itself in its own respect,

The Adamentine or National Democracy had willfully and determinedly cut the feail ligament that bound it in outward fraternity with the Van Burenites. It had said in substance, "You need make no more professions of accord with us respecting Slavery, for we do not believe you; you need not ask us to associate with you, for we loathe you; you need not go down on your "knees to us, for we despise you! We shall hold our own Convention, pass our own resolves, and vote our own ticket, and you may get up behind or go your own way, just as you think hest."

The 'Softs' whimpere t, entreated, and passed dissembling resolves in atter contravention of their real sentiments; but all to no purpose. The 'Hards' went their own way, and 'the party' was again rent into two hostile factions. So ended

The present year opened with the full development of the Nebraska Iniquity-a new insult and a deeper bum liation for the North. There was not a journal of any pretensions to character of the old Barnburner school which did not denouace and execrate it. Many Hards were outraged by it, and five of our Hard Members of Congress voted against it. Nevertheless, the Hard State Convention incorred it and cominated a ticket on Douglas platform.

This was the golden moment for the Softs. Had they been equal to the emergency, they might have regained their position as the para mount section of the New York Democracy and steed proudly on the platform of Principle and Freedow. They had but to spurn the solicitations of the Federal office-holders and declare what the great body of them really think and feel, and their bonor at least would have been safe. Had they nominated PRESTON KING for Governor, with a ticket to correspond, on a flat-footed Auti-Nebraska platform, they would have polled some Twenty or Thirty Thousand votes which they bave now thrown away. Instead of this, we have a rehash of the struggling Seymour, naturally reluctant to be backed to pieces in support of no principle and at the head of no party, with a platform so rickety as this:

a platform so rickety as this:

"Resolved, That we consider the introduction of the clause in the Nobraska and Kansas bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, as inexpedient and unnecessary, but we are opposed to any agitation having in view the restoration of that line or tending to promote any sectional controversy in relation thereto. and we congratulate the country that the results to grow out of that measure are likely to prove benefi-cial to the people of the territories, and that while we cial to the people of the territories, and that while we maintain our position, that opinious in regard to the power of Congress in this matter, are not tests in regard to Demecracy; we regard the act of renunciation by Congress of the power it has heretofore exercised over the subject as the practical surrender of a formidable function on the part of the Federal fovertiment, and as the accession of a right on the part of the incipient sovereignities that are to constitute the States of the Union, the exercise of which cannot it all order billity requirements. In the recode of in all probability result manapiciously to the people of the territories and the peace of the Union."

-Was there ever a more sniveling, twaddling, rope-dancer balancing proposition? It used to be said of Van Buren.

"You couldn't tell, by socing his track."
Whether he was going on or coming back."

You can tell by this that the concocter was in tent on worming and wiring himself into the lewest depths of degradation, and yet so cowardly is he in doing it that indignation at his treachers lost in leathing for his baseness. Whoever drafted that resolve knew he was doing a mean act, and using words rather to conceal a want or confusion of ideas than to express his convictions. We defy any man to read that resolve and sav that it expresses his views with regard to the duty of Congress respecting the Nebraska bill or to the general subject of Slavery in the Territories.

-This fixes the fate of the "Softs " They are beneeforth a powerless faction, without a basis of principle or candid conviction, who will be abandoned in the Election before us by thousands of the best men who have hi herto voted with them, and left to drift down to an ignominious and final discomfiture.

The rain of Wednesday afternoon and evening reached and refreshed a wide extent of country north of us from the Lakes on the west to Banger on the cast, and we hope still further both ways. Though little or none fell in this City. we hear of a good shower as user us as Nrack

and White Plains, and presume that nine-tenths of our entire State felt its reviving influences. The air yesterday was cooler and purer, and we trust our long drouth is at its close.

THE NEW CITY HALL. The Board of Councilmen did a very sensible

thing on Wednesday evening, in postponing their decision on the plan for the new City Hall until Monday next, as it gives time for the people to inspect the plans offered and to discuss the subject. The ostensible motive for the postponement was the absence of Mr. Purdy, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, but the time gained is not the less valuable. The three designs chosen by the Committee may be seen at the office of the Commissioner, in the basement of the City Hall, and we shall be glad to learn that they have been thoroughly examined and their merits discussed. They are of quite as much importance to our citizens as the merits of Grisi and Mario, whom we have no desire to underrate, by the way, though we should think better of our citizens and writers for the press if they now and then exhibited a little of the enthusiasm and interest in the artistic embellishment of the City, and in our native actists, that they evince on the arrival of a new singer or a dancer. When Bernini, the Roman architect, visited Paris for the purpose of making designs for one of the public buildings, he was greeted with a popular ovation. like that which we bestowed upon Jenny Lind, and it is said that, even now, may be seen knots of blouses collected in front of the newadditions to the Louvre, as a door or window, a pilaster or a cornice, is uncovered to the public eye, discussing with great liveliness and interest its merits, and its relative value to the old parts. And why should not we take as much interest in our public buildings as the Parisians do in the palaces of their oppressors? It is owing to the lack of this popular feeling that we have not in the whole City a decent market house which any man or woman would visit but on compulsion; it is for this reason that our streets are so shamefully neglected, and the grass in the Park is dried up, while it might be kept a living green by the water which runs out of the marble basin in its center. doing no good to anybody.

It seems that fifteen designs for the new City Hall were offered for the premiums, in respect of which the Committee remark, "that a greater va tricty of taste by the artists who furnish these plans could not well be displayed." But, from those that we examined, we should say that the amount of taste exhibited was small and the variety even less. The three designs to which were awarded the three premiums of \$600, \$250 and \$150, were those of Field & Correja, J. E. Burk, and Thomas Thomas & Son. Neither of the plans entirely satisfied the Committee, but that of Field & Correja came the nearest to their ideas of what was required, and received the highest premium. The Committee certainly exhibited good judgment in their choice, and it is probable that the design chosen, with some modification, will be finally adopted. Its great merit is its resemblance to the old Hall, though it copies some of the vicious features of that building which should be avoided. The new Hall is to be 300 feet front, to be placed in the rear of the old one, and twenty five feet from the new brown-stone building occupied as a Court House. It is three stories, and the following table of the dimensions of the different parts will give a general idea of

ts magnitude: Mirgs, each
Estream length
Vidin over the wings
Vidin of the main fall
Vidin of the main fall
Vidin of the long funding hall
Dismeter of the rotunds
Vidin of the sound story
Vidin account story
Vidin account story
Vigin account story
Vigin account story
Vigin account story

It is to be thorough'y fire-proof, and constructed of brick, iron and stone, well ventilated, and, as they say of new houses, replete with every convenience. The kind of stone with which it is to be faced has not yet been determined upon, but we trust it will be white marble of some kind, with pilasters and ornaments of verd antique, or some other colored stone, to relieve the dazzling, shadowless aspect which it would otherwise have. The Broadway and Chambers-st. fronts are more enriched than the others, but the aid of color will have a very bold and naked appearance. The unbroken line the front has a common-place and warehouse look which should be avoided by a central elevation of another story, corresponding with that of the old Hall The basement, we are sorry to observe, is rusticated, something in the manner of the old Hall, which is one of its greatest defects. The meaning of what is called rustic, or champfered work, where the substance of the stones is wasted at a considerable outlay of labor. either by beveling the edges or cutting recesses parallel to the face of the wall, we have never been able to discover; but the utter folly and ugliness, to say nothing of the expense, of this architectural malpractice, no one can doubt who bestows a moment's thought upon the subject. The practice, doubtless, originated with the builders of rough walls, who were obliged to bevel the edges of their stones to obtain a smooth joint, and our architects now follow the example when there is no necessity for it, regarding it as an essential ornament. The basement of nearly all the buildings in the City are disfigured in this manner, but the basement of our City Hall offers a very striking and offensive astance of the evils of the practice in question. The whole basement is cut up into very small blocks, which have a mean, checker-board appearance, and in consequence of exposing so arge a surface to the elements, the stones are full of cracks and biotches, and the channels afford breeding places for worms and reservoirs for dust and fifth. The tops of the windows are formed by flat stones which are painfully thin, but their substance is destroyed, and they are rendered so weak by cutting creases in their surface, that they are cracked in many places, and look distreasingly inse-Now, we hope that whoever may be the Architect of the new City Hall, he will bestow a few moments' reflection upon this subject, and after looking at the many examples which he may find in this City, and in the designs of pearly all the modern edifices of European cities, ask himself what beauty or propriety there is in the practice of cutting these ugly straight lines in the stones of buildings. We imagine he would

be puzzled to discover any reason in the practice.

and it will require but little boldness to dispard it

THE RIOT AT NEWARK. Whether any Catholic or Catholics did or did not throw stones at the late Protestant procession in Newark, we leave to be determined by the searching judicial inquiries which will of course be promptly instituted. That there are nominal Catholics stupid enough, foolish enough, bigoted enough, ruffianly enough, to commit such an outrage, is doubtless true; and not less true is it that there are self-styled Protestants debased enough to throw those stones themselves in order to fasten the blame of their crime on the Catholics and excite the mustered thousands to riot and outrage. On whomsoever the blame of

having incited the recent outrage shall rest, the

truth should be demonstrated beyond cavil. But, whoever may have thrown those stones we hold it already settled that they were not thrown from the Catholic church which fell a victim to the fury they engendered, and that no preparations for assault upon the procession had been made therein. That church stands fairly exculpated from all offense, and its devastation is an unprovoked and shameful outrage, which reflects great discredit on Newark and on belligerent Protestantism. And it is worthy of note that while this is the fifth or sixth Catholic edifice which has been destroyed or devastated by mob violence in our country, there is no instance on record wherein a Protestant house of worship has been ravaged by Catholics.

We appeal to peaceful, intelligent citizens of whatever faith to unite in putting a stop to these deplorable outrages. They are imported from wretched Ireland, and are most repugnant to the spirit of our institutions. They tend to give importance to the most depraved and dangerous vsgabonds in our country, who, but for theological feuds and bitterness, must shrink into their proper insignificance. They endanger the lives and property not of Catholics only but of all; as in the London "No Popery" riots of 1780, generally attributed to Lord George Gordon, though the rage of the populace was estensibly directed against the Catholics, it is certain that a very large proportion of the loss fell on Protestants. They tend to fill the land with hatred, malignity and broils; to launch the bolt of devastation, give impunity to lust, justify arson and sanctify murder.

Let the Police of all our cities be inexorable in arresting and prosecuting to condign punishment every one-no matter whether Catholic or Protestant-who makes Religion an excuse for violence and outrage. And, if the regular Police is not strong enough, let volunteer companies be organized to rally at a moment's warning to the defense of the public peace, and to ply their clubs impartially and vigorously over the head and shoulders of every scoundrel who makes of Religion an excuse for crime. A few months of this practice would settle matters into their regular channels and dismiss the street-ranters and brawiers of all shapes and sorts to stone-breaking or some other fit and laudable business. This work cannot be commenced too soon.

One of the most amusing expositions of American politics that we have recently encountered is contained in a letter from Signor Aurelio Saffi to the Italia e Popolo, a republican journal published at Genea. The occasion for this document is an address which Mr. George N. Sanders, Ex-Consul, has addressed from London to the President of the Swiss Republic, relative to the duty of that State toward the revolutionary exiles that may desire an asylum within its borders. In this ad dress, Mr. Saffi finds a very cheering symptom of the sympathics of America for the principles of the European democracy, and accordingly he expounds the state of the case in the following rather dithyrambic style:

rather dithyrambic style:

"The faith which the American people accord to Mr. Sanders, is a certain argument of the sanction which his generous aspirations in Europe receive from the public mind of his country. The noble influence exercised in America by the agitation of the lofty sentiments of the progressive democrate, has extended itself widely among all parties Mr. Buchanan, the abiest lesser of the National Democracy of the old school, warnely sustains Mr. Sanders. The letter of the Senator from the South, referred to in the address to the Swiss Government, on the right of asylum, is a further proof of what is said above. To those acquainted with American politics of the present day, it is not necessary to state that there has prevailed in the southern States an opposition to the agency of the Union in the international affairs of Europe. To-day all parties are agreed in the sentiment of duty and responsibility on the part of free America toward the people on the continent of Europe.

"Mr. Sanders is not a new friend of the cause of liberty in Europe. In 1849 he made

cause of liberty in Europe. In 1849 he made energetic efforts to bring material aid to the Espublicans of Italy. The French invasion of Rome unfortunately occurred at the moment of his arrival in Paris empowered to act. Mr. Sanders had induced his friend George Law of New-Volc world known as a transfer prophiles a sanital.

bis arrival in Paris empowered to act. Mr. Sanders had induced his friend George Law of New-York—weil known as a staunch republican, a capitalist of more than fifty million france, and at that time owner of ten ocean steamers easily fitted for war purpose—to purchase from the Government of the United States 150 000 guns and a large quantity of wer material, solely for the use of the new republics of Europe. The reaction having triumphed against the people by the intervention of Louis Napoleon in Rome and of the Carr in Hungary, the arms have been sacredly kept for the day of the people.

"These guns, together with fifty thousand of an improved Minie rifle superior to any in Europe, constructed in Mr. Law's factory, under the immediate direction of a gallant and skifful officer of Kossuth's army, Col. Henningsen, and a scientific American arist, Mejor Hartley, together with several thousand of the celebrated Colt's revolver—an arm which made the small corps of Texan Rangers formidable in the Mexican war, and which would have terrible power at the barriende or in the guerilla—are at present at the disposal of Mr. Sanders for the Republicans of Italy, ready to be transported at a day's notice.

"The only conditions are, the declaration of a Republic de facte, and an open port for their reception. Mr. Sanders is authorized to receive in principal payment, the bonds of the new republic. Such are the dispositions of the American Democracy toward the oppressed people of the European Continent, and towed our own country at this moment. Evidently we should not want friends and powerful aid, if we were more faithful friends to ourselves than we are—if all Italians intent upon redeeming their country from the

ward our own country at this moment. Evidently we should not want friends and powerful aid, if we were more faithful friends to ourselves than we are—if all Italians intent upon redeeming their country from the shameful despotism that weighs upon it could but once feel the might of one brave act, of one burst of heroic will sgainst the demoralized forces of the Austrian despot and of their internal tyrants!

"Gen. Garibaldi is a competent witness of what I affirm in regard to the Americans. He knows Mr. Law well, having sailed on one of his ocean steamers with a view of acquiring some experience in the management and direction. It is graiifying to me to say, on the authority of Mr. Sanders, that our countryman won for himself, by his ability and energy on board, the warm approbation and friendship of Capt. Porter, a Democrat of the same school as Mr. Sanders, and one of the first men in the American Navy in point of nautical skill and determined courage.

"Garibaldi is also well acquainted with the political position and influence of Mr. Sanders in the party of Young America—an organization which, by its intellectual superiority, its generous efforts in the cause of the Environment of exercises.

lectual superiority, its generous efforts in the cause of the European people, and its ardent devotion to American nationality has secured to its support the enthusiasm of public feeling in America, and will have a triumphant majority at the first opportunity of a gen-eral expression at the polls." It bardly seems necessary to add anything to

these amusing revelations. The purity of this Demogracy, whose corner-stone is nigger-driving -the disinterestedness of George Law's musket speculation-his famous rifle factory, under the care of a scientific artist-the noble influence of the "progressive Demograta" in the United

States-the sympathy for Sanders of Mr. Buchanan, "the ablest leader of the National De-"mecracy"-the readiness even of the Southern States to interfere on behalf of European liberty and, above all, the mighty majority which Young America is about to display at the polis-all these are novelties of the first quality. We pity Mr. Saff that he should be so deluded, and assure bim in all seriousness, that the party he calls Young America, is one of the weakest, rottenest end most contemptible political humbugs in the

THE SMUGGLING CASE -We have just received the following note from the United States Commissioner in reference to the attempt to suppress the name of Mr. Heilbuth in connection with the charge of smog-

gling: To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribine.

Six: In reply to your article of this morning, in the sunggilire case, the facts were simply as follows. There were other
errous charged with being engaged in the offense, for whose arrest warrants had been issued, and this was mentioned to the
Reporter of The Taisune, with a suggestion that no report of
the case under examination should be made suit all the parish
were arrested. The result of your report this morning will
probably prevent the Marshal making any further arrests of
those implicated. Such are the real facts, which of course leave
no foundation for your comments upon the case in Thursday's
TRIBURE.

In reply to the above we have only to say that the Comn issioner's recollection differs essentially from that of other persons in whom we are accustomed to place great confidence. But let that pass: the main thing is that he does not propose to punish our Re-porter for having refused the bribe of Mr. Heilbuth.

BITS OF THINGS.

-We laugh at the ghosts sometimes, but they are nothing to the inventors of perpetual motion. One of these wrote us a letter the other day asking for capital to build a model and get his machine introduced into public use, in exchange for which he munificently offered us one-tenth of the profits. The next day, however, he writes again o say that "as you have not yet acceded to " my proposition, from the simple fact that it has not yet reached you, I feel at liberty to retract and "therefore do retract from the offer of one-tenth of the " profits; still, if you feel inclined to assist me, I will render you ample remuneration." The reason for this sudden retraction is that the inventor intends b devote his immense profits to the good of mankind, and can't think of diminishing the sum by letting any individual in for a share. But he need not have addressed his retraction to us; even one-tenth was no temptation.

The Detroit Free Press, an organ of Douglas ism. describes the expression of the Senator's face as he stood before the meeting at Chicago, just as he stopped trying to speak, as signifying that if any one wanted to shoot him, he "could shoot and be "damned." There always was something very profane in the little giant's features.

DESTRUCTION OF ANOTHER DISTILLERY-LOSS ABOUT \$50,000 .- About 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the extensive distillery of William Johnson's Sons, located in the center of the block bounded by Fifteenth and Sixteenth-sts. and Ninth and Tonth-avs. The fire originated from the "doubler," a large

vessel through which the liquor passes from the still to the worm tub. It is supposed that there was defect in one of the pipes through which the liquor escaped and communicated with a lighted candle in the hands of one of the employee in the establishment. The fire spread rapidly through the two large buildings known as the "Whisky Distillery," and for a short time the streets for some distance in the vicinity of the establish ment were enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke. The alarm was promptly given, but before the firemen of the district arrived on the ground, the flames burst forth from the roof, illuminating the whole City. The bright light caused by the burning building drew thousands of people to the ground, among whom, we opine, were very few who lamented the destruction of such an establishment. The firemen labored with considerable energy, but their efforts proved of but little avail, as this portion of the establishment, with its contents, consisting of machinery, stock, &c., was entirely destroyed. Through the exertions of the firemen, however, the large five story brick building contiguous to the distillery, used as a storohouse for liquors, grain, &c., was saved from injury. The greatest alarm prevailed among the residents in the vicinity, and many families hastily packed up

their furniture and removed it into the street. The loss is roughly estimated at about \$50,000 on buildings, machinery, stock, &c. The proprietors are insured as follows: Continental Insurance Co. \$5,000, New-Amsterdam Insurance Co. \$1,500, Home Insurance Co. \$5,000, Harmony Insurance Co Park \$2,500, Commonwealth Insurance Co. \$5,000, Lorillard Insurance Co. \$2,500, and Clinton Insurance Co. \$2,500. The other buildings which escaped injury are insured in about seven other City offices. The buildings destroyed were of brick with slate roofs.

The unfortunate cows, stabled at the foot of Sixdaily quota of food in the shape of "distillery slops" from this establishment, will fare rather hard to-dayand many of our citizens will find their supply of Pure Orange County Milk out off to-morrow.

FIRE IN PLATT-ST .- This meroing about 1 clock, a fire broke out in the four-story brick building, No. 5 Platt-street, occupied by Mr. Thomas Douglass, bardware manufacturer. The fire originated in the fourth-story, but how or in what manuer we could not ascertain. The firemen were early on the ground, and soon succeeded in extinguishing th flames: not, however, before the building and at ok were damaged to the amount of several thousans

Mr. Douglass is partially haured, but in what companies we could not learn, owing to the lateness of the hour. The lower portion of the building was flooded with water.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. VERMONT ELECTION.

The following returns of the election held on Tuesday are all we have received by mail up to our how of going to press. The returns thus far protty clearly indicate that the State has gone against the Admini tration with a perfect sweep. In Washington Coun ty the Republican ticket is undoubtedly elected.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.—Montpelier, still vol REFRESENTATIVES ELECTED.—Montpelier, still vos ing, 11 o'clock, Wednesday morning: East Mostpe lier, James Templeton, Free Democrat; Northfield, W.T. Woodworth, Free Democrat; Middlesez, Mose Holden, Republican; Calais, Dr. George, Free Democrat; Woodbury, I. Weils, Democrat; Braintree, E. Flint, Free Democrat; Randolph, P. D. Basdford Republican; Royalton, J. D. Lyman, Whig. Wood stock, P. T. Washburs, Whig. Essex, S. Gurtis, Republican; Jeriebo, J. Smith, Republican; Richmond, E. D. Mason, Free Democrat; Swanton, J. Bacher, Whig: Burlington, G. F. Edmunds, Nasive American; St. Albans, Theo. Smith, Republican.

GOVERNOK'S VOTE.

Royce. Clark.

123; Marsh, (Whig.) 1—Sabin's majority, 305. The is an overwhelming rout of the Administration forces and shows a large falling off on the Pierce side-s this with a total vote a little lighter than last yes Considering that Vermont bad an Acti-Malao Liqu Law Governor and a Democratic Coalities Legisture, the triumph of true Republicanism is indeed glerious one. It is indeed a mortifying rebuke that recreant son of Vermont, Arnold Douglas, a to Pierce, Cushing, McDonald, Ingersoll and Hi bard, the renegade New-Englanders who by their fluence and their votes aided in passing the Nebras